

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

The writer of Madison in the Sun considers that "Among the many attempts at political ascendancy and importance, perhaps there is none which infringes more on personal rights and civil liberty, none that appears more at variance with the first principles and spirit of our free government—at variance with the declaration of our rights and ideas of human privileges—than that cause which is advocated with so much boldness by a journal in this city: I mean the 'Repeal cause,' I mean that ungenerous and unjust motive that seeks—in my opinion for political purposes—the repeal of that clause which guarantees, in due time, to the distressed and oppressed of all nations, in this land of freedom and a home—in this land, all those immunities which its native citizens are entitled to."

In answer to the above we would say it is true we are seeking the Repeal of the Naturalization Laws for political purposes, for any subject which has for its object an alteration of any of the features of our government is purely political, but we have never for an instant thought of "infringing upon the personal rights or civil liberty of any one." Our object is altogether of a prospective character, and the more we peruse the article of Madison, the more we are convinced that no American could have penned it, for we do not believe that there exists one so ignorant as not to know that our Constitution itself forbids the passage of any *ex post facto* laws.

But shall we be told that we are "infringing upon the personal rights and civil liberty" of aliens now in a distant land, the vassals and serfs of despotic monarchs, who have no privileges in their own land either personal or civil, and who are the only persons that can be affected by a repeal of the naturalization laws, for we are willing to extend all the benefits of the existing system, as we have frequently before stated, to all those now in the country who desire them, and go still further, and allow a stated period to elapse, in order to give those who may wish to immigrate, an opportunity of coming here and enjoying them.

When our forefathers, actuated by the liberal spirit of the great cause of liberty which they had just embraced, threw open our country's doors to the lovers of liberty throughout the world, our country was but in its infancy and our government was considered only an experiment; those who came then were actuated by the true love of liberty alone, for none others would seek a refuge in a then almost unsettled wilderness. Can any one compare them with that class of immigrants who are now crowding upon our shores, and becoming the inmates of our prisons, our almshouses and our hospitals, perverting the morals of our youths and desecrating the sacred privileges of the ballot box, which is the natural and inherent right of native Americans alone—shall it be said that these men are entitled to the dear bought legacy bequeathed to us by our revolutionary forefathers, or by withholding from them the elective franchise we are depriving them of any of their "personal rights" or endangering their "civil liberty?"

The false philanthropy which has given to aliens and strangers, the right to a share in our soil, and political privileges at the polls, will if continued soon involve our country in a mass of ruin. Our institutions are now tottering under the foreign influence already so sensibly felt in all its bearings throughout the whole extent of our country, and in every department, civil, religious and political of our government.

The warning voice of Washington, Jefferson, and many of our revolutionary patriots and heroes has been raised against the baneful consequences of foreign influence, and the time is now fast approaching when, without our countrymen rally and by an united voice proclaim that the naturalization laws must and shall be repealed, our country and her free institutions will be lost forever.—*N. O. Nat. Am.*

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—A public meeting took place at Montreal, to take into consideration the wanton destruction of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenstown, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary repairs. In the remarks made by Mr. Wate, he said it was pleasing to hear of the cordial and almost unanimous feeling of detestation which has been manifested by their American neighbors, against the perpetrators of the outrage. We have no doubt that a liberal subscription to repair the monument could be got up here if required.—*N. Y. Star.*

Although we censure the destroyers of this monument, as much as any of our editorial contemporaries, still we should blush to know that any thing was contributed by Americans for its reconstruction. The destruction of the Caroline was sanctioned by the Government by whom this monument was erected. Has a new boat been presented by that Government? had any Canadian contribute for the erection of the monument on Bunker Hill? Were any of the subjects of England particularly anxious for its existence?

We do believe that our citizens have too much good sense, especially during the hard times here, to be gulled into so imbecile and disgraceful a transaction. Had the British built Buffalo, and Washington, and New London, after their brutal desolations in those vicinities, some more apology might be presented; though, even then, such aid would be tame and foolish in the extreme.—But did they repair these ruins, really necessary as they were for ourselves? Far from it, indeed. Not a copper was given, or would it be to save us from starvation. Where, then, is there an American so shameless, so bereft of sense, as to give a furthering to repair Brock's monument, under circumstances like the present?—*Work in the Advocate.*

We believe that the people of the United States are indeed realizing the ancient proverb.—*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

entat. We could not be at all surprised to see a call made in the newspapers of the United States for a public meeting, whose object would be to petition Congress to grant a pension to the widows and orphans of the British soldiers who were killed during the late war, and the descendants of the Hessians who were exterminated during the Revolution.—*N. O. Native American.*

SILK CULTURE.—It is stated in the German-town (Pa.) Telegraph, that Mr. Philip Physick is now feeding, in the Highfield cocoonery, six millions of worms, and that he expects to feed fourteen millions more, making twenty millions in all, the present season. At present (as the Telegraph states) only two hands are engaged in the building, though a large proportion of the worms are winding, and some are three weeks old.

The Multicaulis fever having abated, this is the time to prosecute the main and ultimate object, with good hope of success. Though raising trees for sale, may no longer be profitable, or, at least, not so for the present, there is not the least reason to conclude that the silk culture may not be prosecuted with entire success and profit, in the United States. Let those, then, who possess the means and appliances for "carrying out the principle," in regard to the cultivation of silk, take example from the perseverance and success of the proprietor of the Highfield cocoonery.

Bank of Virginia.—The trial of Green has been concluded before the Examining Court, who have unanimously decided to send him on for further trial before the full term of the Superior Court, on both counts of the indictment. 1st, for aiding and abetting Wm. B. Dabney in smuggling money from the bank for his (Dabney's) behoof; and 2d, in involving the general charge of larceny, fraudulently taking, carrying away, &c. to the amount of \$100,000 and more.—No application made to bail him.

W. B. Dabney has been tried before the Mayor, and committed for trial before an examining court; the Mayor did not think his case bailable.

Commerce in Sardinia.—Our readers are not generally aware that an important treaty of commerce was concluded between the United States and the kingdom of Sardinia during the year 1838, which has been ratified in the Senate of the United States. The present kingdom of Sardinia includes the island Sardinia, the duchies of Savoy, Piedmont, Genoa, etc., embracing a population of about five millions of inhabitants.

The object of the Congress of Vienna, in erecting this new monarchy, was to create a partition between France and Austria. Genoa is the principal seaport of the kingdom, and has become very important to this country, particularly as an entrepot for our tobacco destined to Switzerland, Austria, and Italy. As evidence of its importance, from official returns it appears that our exports to Genoa have nearly doubled within a few years. We understand it was at the suggestion of our enterprising countryman, Doctor Nathaniel Niles, formerly charge d'affaires at Paris, that our government was induced to open a negotiation with Sardinia, and Doctor Niles was clothed with full powers to negotiate this treaty, in which he succeeded, in a manner entirely satisfactory to our government, advantageous to our country, and highly creditable to himself.—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

LESSON TO TEACHERS.—In the last number of the Common School Journal, is an excellent article on the subject of "management of disobedient children," a subject which few parents or instructors appear to understand.—From this article we copy the following interesting anecdote:—

"At a Common School Convention in Handen county, we heard the Rev. Dr. Cooley relate an anecdote strikingly illustrative of this principle. He said, that many years ago, a young man went into a district to keep school, and before he had been there a week, many persons came to see him, and kindly told, that there was one boy in the school, whom it would be necessary to whip every day; leading him to infer, that such was the custom of the school, and that the inference of injustice towards the boy would be drawn, whenever he should escape, not when he should suffer. The teacher saw the affair in a different light. He treated the boy with signal kindness and attention. At first this novel course seemed to bewilder him. He could not divine its meaning. But, when the persevering kindness of the teacher begot a kindred sentiment in the pupil, his very nature seemed transformed. Old impulses died. A new creation of motives supplied their place. Never was there a more diligent, obedient and successful pupil.—and now said the Rev. Gentleman, in concluding his narrative, that boy is the Chief Justice of a neighboring State. The relation of this story, though he modestly kept back the fact, was himself the actor. If the Romans justly bestowed a civic crown upon a soldier, who had saved the life of a fellow soldier in battle, what honors are too great for the teacher, who has thus rescued a child from ruin?"

A FRIGHTFUL 'FIX.'

While at Fort Snelling, Capt. Marryatt became acquainted with Capt. Scott, of the U. S. Army, a native of Vermont, who is one of the greatest Nimrods in the country, and probably the best marksman in the world. Two potatoes being thrown up in the air, he will watch his opportunity and pass his rifle ball thro' them both, and this astonishing feat he is said often to have performed. This potato-piercing business, however, has nothing to do with one of the hunter-Captain's perilous adventures, as related by himself to Captain Marryatt, in these words, to wit:

I was riding out one day in Arkansas, and it so happened I had not my rifle with me, nor indeed a weapon of any description, not even my jack knife.—As I came upon the skirts of a prairie, near a small cove, a buck started out and dashed away as if much alarmed.—I thought it was my sudden appearance which had alarmed

him. I stopped my horse to look after him, and turning my eyes afterwards in the direction from whence it had started, I perceived, as I thought, on a small mound of earth raised by an animal called a gopher, just the head of the doe, her body concealed by the high grass. I had no arms, but it occurred to me that if I could contrive to crawl up very softly, the high grass might conceal my approach, and I should be able to spring upon and secure her by main strength. "If I can manage this," said I to myself, "it will be something to talk about." I tied my horse to a tree, and commenced crawling very softly on my hands and knees toward the gopher hill; I rose gently with both hands ready for a grab, and prepared to spring, slowly raising my head that I might get a sight of the animal. It appeared that the animal was equally inquisitive, and wished to gain a sight of me, and it slowly raised its head from the grass as I did mine. Imagine what my surprise and consternation, to find that, instead of a doe, I was face to face with a large male panther. It was this brute which had so scared the buck, and now equally scared me. There I was at hardly one yard's distance from him, without arms of any description, and almost in the paws of the panther.

I knew that my only chance was keeping my eyes steadily on his and not moving hand or foot; the least motion to retreat would have been his signal to spring; so there I was, as white as a sheet, with my eyes fixed on him. Luckily he did not know what was passing within me. For some seconds the animal met my gaze and I began to give myself up for lost! It's time for you to go, thought I, or I am gone; will you never go? At last the animal blinked, and then his eyes opened like balls of fire; I remained, fascinated as it were; he blinked again, turned his head a very little, then turned round and went away at a right canter. Imagine the relief. I hastened back to my horse, and away also went I at a light canter and with a lighter heart, grateful to Heaven for having preserved me.

ADVANTAGES OF GOOD CONDUCT.—The Bangor Whig relates a little incident, or rather a series of incidents, which has a moral to it. One of the mechanics in that city has had, during the late hard times, several handsome orders for articles of his manufacture, for shipment to the West Indies.—They came from a capitalist in a neighboring town, and while the artisan found such orders exceedingly pleasant and convenient, at a time when his neighbors were lying upon their oars, he could not exactly account for the preference given him.

Recently, however, the secret has come out. The gentleman to whom the mechanic has been indebted for this extra business, was in the habit of noticing our friend while an apprentice. While the boy was not sensible that any body was taking particular notice of him, this man was observing his good conduct and industry. Without any acquaintance between them, the capitalist was resolving that such an apprentice would make an industrious and careful man; and when the boy passed his minority, and commenced business for himself, he reaped the advantage above stated, from the care of the interest of his old employer, and from his own good conduct. We may remark that this is by no means a rare instance of effect following cause; but it is worthy of comment as being so directly traceable as to afford striking confirmation of a general principle.—*N. Y. Despatch.*

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 15.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—Two Millions One Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand Dollars destroyed by the flames.—It is with feelings of the deepest satisfaction that we have to record the following catastrophe. Between the hours of five and eight P. M. yesterday, notes of the Gas Bank of this city, to the amount specified above, were committed to the flames. They had been called in from circulation, redeemed with the solid specie, were then counted, given to the flames, and by the operation of gas, they are now ashes.—ashes.—ashes.

We have to add, that not the slightest praise is due to the fire department in checking this conflagration. The fire expired for want of fuel, and without the aid of any opposing element. The Gas Bank has only twenty-nine thousand dollars in circulation at this time. It is the intention of the institution to call in all her bills, redeem them with specie, and hereafter depend upon her gas works for future prosperity. These works are undergoing great improvement, and the prospects of the Company are as bright as the light it dispenses through the city.

Going the Entire.—A Mississippi political editor, in an article against the opposite candidate, says "he is not only opposed to all he has ever done, but all he means to do." He don't appear disposed to give the man any chance at all.

The Cabotville Chronicle—a very pleasant paper—gives the following hit at the large newspapers:

"Room Paper.—We have received the 'New Word,' and 'Brother Jonathan,' and now if the double 'Boston Notion' would only happen along, we would paper our scullery."

Reversing the Order of Things.—In every other place we have visited besides New Orleans, and we have been in several, the inhabitants always say "down to the river," where there is a stream about—here we always say "up to the river." It sounds odd to a person who has lived where a water level is known to be the lowest point, but in New Orleans at this time, when any one by looking in the direction of the Mississippi, can see steamboats enjoying an elevation of several feet above him, the expression of "up to the river" does not appear so strange. It is really an up-hill piece of work to reach it from any part of the city.

The Devil among the Tailors.—The journeymen tailors of Cincinnati have got up an establishment of their own in opposition to the merchant tailors. They mean to cut out the cutters out who endeavored to cut down their wages. They are perfectly right, and in cutting up this shine we hope they may shine.

The loss of property in South Carolina and Georgia by the recent freshet is estimated at over \$2,000,000.

They turn a man in the Boston Circus who turns thirty somersets without stopping to wink! The editor of the Boston Times thinks he would make a most excellent politician.

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE.—This noble building is again rising from its ruins. The rubbish has been all cleared away and the rebuilding goes briskly on.

CAMPEACHY TAKEN.—By the arrival last evening of the British steamer Argyle from Vera Cruz, and the schooner Ocean from Campeachy, we learn that the latter place surrendered to the Federalist army on the 3d instant. The whole State of Yucatan is now under the sway of the Federalists.

PALM OIL.—Upwards of \$7,000,000 worth of this article has been exported from Africa in a single year.

POPULATION.—Major Noah estimates that of the United States at 17,114,893. We shall see whether he is good at guessing.

DANCING TO A PROFITABLE TUNE.—It is stated that the receipts at the Park theatre, New York, during the fourteen nights of Mademoiselle Elssler's appearance, average \$1,500 a night.

A DESPOTISM.—At the late New England anti-slavery convention, it was decided that the government of the United States is a rank despotism, and its great political parties have no claim whatever, to the appellations democratic, republican, whig or conservative.—The declaratory resolutions were offered by Mrs. Abby Kelly, Esq.—*Sum.*

POST OFFICE.—The whole number of miles of post roads, on the first of May, was 13,376. The receipts for the year were, \$4,476,638; an increase of \$242,536 on the year previous, and of \$1,484,056, since 1835.

THE PIRATES.—Seven of the pirates, who lately captured the English brig Vernon, off Cape Antonio, Cuba, murdering captain Cunningham, and two men, were to be hung on the 1st of June. At their preliminary examination, a spectator says, the cold-blooded recitals of these demons made his heart shrink within him. They resided at Regla, and were well known at Havana. It is stated that thirteen others had been taken.

MR. FOSTER RHODES, late ship builder to the Sultan of Turkey, together with his wife and four sons, arrived at Boston in the brig Emma Isidora, from Smyrna.

STONE, who is now under sentence of death at Chicago, for murdering a Mrs. Lucretia Thompson, is but 31 years of age; yet was one of McNab's crew, who burnt the Caroline; has been once before under sentence of death in Canada, and escaped the day before he was executed. His Canadian sentence was for a rape. He has also been in the Auburn state prison.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—Died at Caldwell, in this county, on the 2d instant, Jacob Kent, aged 57, a soldier of the revolution. He was in several hard fought battles, and served his country during the whole war. Mr. Kent has probably left the most numerous posterity of any person in the United States. He has had by two wives, 20 children, (18 of whom are now living with their families,) 121 grand children, 126 great grand children, and 1 great great grand child—making in all 268 descendants at the time of his death.—*New Jersey Eagle.*

The Commercial gives an alarming case of piracy on the Hudson River, within a mile of our wharves. The schooner Carroll, Capt. Michaels, is stated, while off Peekskill, to have been boarded by three men in a boat, who took possession, and brought the vessel to this city; and off Bedlow's Island consented to let the captain and crew go ashore; when the pirates stripped and scuttled the vessel, taking out all her rigging, apparel, &c. One of the pirates is supposed to be one Vandervender, of New Jersey.—*N. Y. Star.*

Capt. Samuel Angus, formerly of the U. S. Navy, died at Geneva, Orleans co. N. Y., aged 56. He was born at Philadelphia in 1784, and engaged in the service of his country at the age of 14, at a period when the ravages upon our commerce were more severe, and the prospects of the American navy least encouraging.

UNITED STATES BANK.—Mr. Cowperthwaite, Cashier, it is said, has resigned, from ill health, and such changes have been made in the salaries of officers as to secure a saving of \$100,000 annually, throughout all the branches and departments.

The steam ship President, Capt. Fayer, will take her place in the line on the first of August.

A vein of Bituminous coal has been struck, it is said, at Greensburgh, Pa. at the depth of 712 feet.

Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire has been appointed President of the Mechanics' Bank, at Concord.

REASONABLE.—The price of performing the marriage ceremony in Iowa Territory, is three goat skins or four bushels of sweet potatoes.

Col. Wells, a gallant soldier of Texas, who lately fell there in a duel, was a native of Hartford, Conn., and but 23 years old, it is said, though he commanded some years since a wing in the battle of San Jacinto.

"What in the name of all that is demiable," said a cockney the other day, "are these long caybans, that they talk so much of in the newspapers! What sort of animals use them. I wonder,—and who does their clatching!"—*Phil. Gaz.*

COFFEE AND SUGAR.—The Cincinnati Chronicle estimates the amount of coffee annually imported into that city at four millions of pounds, and of sugar at six millions of pounds.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A grand celebration of the completion of the state capital and the Raleigh and Gaston rail road, commenced at Raleigh on Wednesday last week, and was kept up for three days, in dinners, balls and rail road excursions. Seven hundred guests were present.

The Wilmington and Raleigh rail road company have made an arrangement with the post office department by which the company agree to light Cape Fear river, so as to enable their boat to go out at night; in consideration of which their yearly pay for transporting the mail is to be increased \$500. The arrangement serves to expedite the mails between New York and Charleston, twenty hours within contract time.

The corner stone of an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the blind, is to be laid at Staunton, Va. on the 9th of July.

The Athens (Geo.) manufacturing company suffered a loss of about \$25,000 by the late flood. One end of the principal building was undermined and fell in, with all the machinery in that part of the structure. Their saw mill was carried away entirely.

Unostentatious Generosity.—Montre Edwards, Esq., of the parish of Iberville, Louisiana, has manumitted one hundred and sixty slaves. He is now in this city, and has just had the deed of manumission prepared at Wright and Walker's office, from whom we derive the information.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The governor of Illinois has received a letter from Messrs. Wright & Co. of London, in which the legislature of that state is severely handled for its course last winter, in reference to its public works, its state debt, and the contract with them for the sale of state bonds.—*Sum.*

Adlie, is the name given by the French exploring expedition, in honor to their Queen, to an island which they have discovered, extending from lat. 65 to 67 S. and from long. 139 30 to 185 30 E. of Paris. It is completely protected by an icy barrier extending many miles into the sea.

ANTHRACITE IRON.—Malleable iron has been made from pigs formed at the anthracite furnace at Roaring creek, Pa. This is a most important result.

TRADE WITH ARABIA.—We learn that our esteemed fellow citizen, Capt. Drinker, has been appointed to the command of the sultan of Muscat's ship now fitting out at the New York navy yard. His sultanly majesty proposes placing a ship of 600 tons in the trade with this country, and it is understood that Capt. D. is to sail her.—*Phil. North. Amer.*

MY THRONE.—I sit on a vast arch, higher than a thousand rainbows. It is imagination. I summon before me, and they come at my bidding, ten thousand shapes of exceeding beauty. My sceptre is Fancy. I see uncounted and immeasurable wealth piled up to the top of the golden edged clouds. It is not mine. I am poor!

ANECDOTE OF JUDGE PEASE.—While this distinguished jurist was upon the bench, Mr. C. a barrister, was celebrated for his eloquence and flights of imagination. On one occasion when the latter had indulged his fancy more than usual, and roving in an ecstasy, through the Elysian fields and immeasurable wilds of either, the Judge suddenly called out to him, "stop, Mr. C., you are going beyond the jurisdiction of this court," with an expression and manner so irresistibly ludicrous as to convulse both the bar and the audience with laughter.—*Sandusky Whig.*

WAGES IN FRANCE.—Calais, common laborers 7d. per day, with board and without dwelling; Boulogne, 5d. per day do. do.; Nantes, 8d. per day, without board and without dwelling; Marseilles, 4d. to 7d. per day, with board and without dwelling.

The food in some districts, consists in rye bread, soup made of millet, cakes made of Indian corn, now and then some salt provisions and vegetables; rarely, if ever, butcher's meat. In others, wheat bread, soup made with vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice a day, potatoes or other vegetables, but seldom butcher's meat.

Life.—According to an Arabic proverb, is composed of two parts; that which is past, a dream,—and that which is to come, a wish. This is exceedingly well exemplified in the lives of all of us. We regard past experience as but a dream, and worth no more consideration. Our future life, a wish, is in no measure regulated by the past, till we grow so old as to look to no future this side the grave. Then we say, "It we could but live over again!"

The Baltimore American says: "Philip Schwartz, a German, was on Sunday arrested for offering the grossest insults to ladies in Camden street. Twice he succeeded in getting off with impunity, but the third time a gentleman passing knocked him senseless into the street."

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The project of establishing a regular steamboat communication along the Pacific coast of South America, from Valparaiso to Panama, is soon to go into operation. The honor of this important enterprise belongs to an American citizen, Mr. William Wheelwright, of Newburyport, Mass. formerly U. S. Consul at Guayaquil.

GENUINE BUFFALO OIL.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

The greatest ornament to the human body is a splendid head of hair. It has recently been discovered that the genuine Buffalo Oil is a sovereign remedy for baldness, prevents the hair from coming off, promotes the growth, continues the luxuriance, and improves the beauty. It is far superior to any other animal or vegetable oil, and in case of fever, when the hair becomes dry and begins to fall off, there is no application more effectual in restoring its beauty and rendering it a healthy mass. It is put up at a low price, (37 1/2 cents) but all classes can have access to it. None genuine unless put up in that bottle with the Buffalo Oil trademark in the glass. Also, to prevent imposition, it will be signed by the Proprietor, Wm. E. Brown, 451 Washington, corner of the Broadway.

For sale at

TODD'S Drug Store.